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TRADING COMPANY

Sunday, March 1, 1908.

Carry the boost germ.

**How to save money—don't spit on
the sidewalk.**

**While so called, experience is never
addressed as "Dear Teacher."**

**Easter will soon be along. And all
the ladies are prepared to vote for the
lid.**

**Mr. Fairbanks begins to look like a
man who is prepared to laugh at the
very last minute.**

**Yes, Sophronia; you may rest assured
that he would risk his life for you if
he asked you to pass the biscuits.**

**Isn't it strange that Governor Cutler
never reports his discoveries while slum-
ming in the endowment chambers of the
temple?**

**Bell is beginning to protest that he is
no crook; but it will be difficult for
people to believe that he is quite
straight.**

**Moreover, the small boy declines to
be good because he just hates to hear
his father and mother quarrel about
which one he is like.**

**"Sing and you will be well," says
Bishop Fallows of Chicago. But what
Apostle Grant wants to know is will
it cure mental defects?**

**It is safe to say that the fellows
who procured a sentence of death for
General Stoessel are the same patriots
who stayed at home while he fought.**

**Judging from his prison record, the
fact that Deming is to go to the Pen,
for another ten years should make
Richard feel that he is himself again.**

**Y. M. C. A. debaters have decided
that Governor Hughes is the most fit
among Republican candidates for the
Presidency. Will the other fellows now
be good?**

**Apostle Smoot supports the Aldrich
currency bill. Aldrich supported the
Apostle in his fight for his seat. Neither
can be said to have earned the coun-
try's thanks.**

**A Washington county man says that
the "Democratic" party in his vicinity
would not vote for Mr. Bryan. He
might have added, enlighteningly: "My
church won't let me."**

**But when you come to consider that
there are so many polygamist criminals
walking the streets, you should not be-
come unduly alarmed because their
ranks are swelled by the addition of a
few bank robbers.**

**It has been suggested that, in view
of some recent occurrences, it would
be difficult to again induce citizens to
accept the cashier's check, unless it
should bear the guarantee, "I know
that my redeemer liveth."**

**Inasmuch as the Shah of Persia
claims to be cousin to the sun, moon,
and stars, perhaps his would-be assass-
ins had concluded that the Persians
were tired of keeping him and merely
desired to send him home to his rela-
tives.**

**"A man has been arrested in Utah
for stealing a bath. Heavens! It isn't
a crime to take a bath in that country,
is it?"—Washington Herald. Nop.**

But in Washington wouldn't they jail
a man for trying to get into the swim
without paying?

THE OLD MORALITIES.

Some citations of the early records
of this city, made on the evening of
February 22d, at the Dubois banquet,
by Mr. Lippman, have stirred up the
church organ to a fierce resentment. It
is in a frenzy on account of them, and
affects to consider these citations of the
record as reckless charges made by
"enemies." But it knows different. It
knows that these citations are absolute-
ly true; that they are transcripts of the
public records, and cannot be success-
fully disputed. If the News thinks it
can dispute these records, let it come
forward and do so, thereby earning for
some good charity here the large sum
which Mr. Lippman offered to forfeit
if what he brought forward were shown
to be anything else than what he re-
presented them to be—faithful transcripts
of the official record. And yet, the
News has the gall to treat of this mat-
ter in the following vein of stupid im-
posture, under the title, "Utah's Early
Moralities":

Concerning the morality of the early
settlers of Utah—a question that has
been raised again by one of the his-
torians of the church—we may quote a
statement made years ago by James
W. Barclay, Esq., a member of the
British Parliament, in an article in the
Nineteenth Century, published in Lon-
don. After giving official statistics re-
lating to criminal conditions, he said:
"These figures conclusively prove that
the Mormons are a sober, law-abiding
people, and singularly free from the
grosser forms of vice, whatever may be
alleged to the contrary by ignorant or
prejudicial enemies. Of the 200 saloons
billiard, bowling alley, and pool table
keepers, not a dozen even profess Mor-
monism, and from all I could learn, the
following trenchant extract from a Mor-
mon publication in 1878 may not be far
from the truth:

"Out of the twenty counties of the
Territory, most of which are populous,
there are, today, without a dram
shop, brewery, gambling or brothel
house, bowling or billiard saloon. Al-
though these counties are exclusively Mor-
mon, the entire Territory was free
from these adjuncts of civilization till
after the advent of the profane Chris-
tian elements, boasting here to re-
generate the Mormons."

Such testimonies are worth a great
deal more than the representations of
the mental prestidigitators who are paid
for juggling with figures and twisting
facts into a semblance of argu-
ment.

We think this is about the limit. Here
was an Englishman, stuffed by the Mor-
mon tricksters with their misrepresenta-
tions and lies, and the church organ
considers his retelling of these stuffings
as worth "a great deal more" than the
official records kept and transmitted by
the Mormon officials who were in office
at the time of the events dealt with.

What a wretched opinion the church or-
gan must have of the truth and verac-
ity, the sense and accuracy, of these
early Mormon office-holders!

Continuing in the same vein, the
News finishes its editorial leader in
these words, the two excerpts forming
the article complete:

The moral conditions of the early days
of Utah can be safely judged from the
conditions that exist today in the settle-
ments where "Mormons" are in the ma-
jority. Only a couple of years ago we
were told that in an entire valley in Idaho
with about twenty settlements, there was
only one in which there were saloons.
After attempts to establish liquor in the
other settlements had failed up to that
time, because of lack of patronage.

That liquor was sold in the early days
of Utah may be true, but to become in-
toxicated was an offense for which the
offender was liable to a fine of \$10. And
with severity. One who committed ad-
ultery could be sent to the penitentiary for
twenty years and be fined \$1000. And if
one party was married, both were guilty
of that crime and could be punished. Ten
years in prison or a fine of \$1000, or both,
could be meted out as a punishment for
unlawful association between parties not
married. The maximum punishment for
enticing young women to houses of ill
fame was imprisonment for five years,
(Act, Resolutions, and Memorials. Passed
the Annual Session of the Legislative
Assembly of the Territory of Utah, Salt
Lake City, 1855.)

We find some of the most loud-
mouthed traders of the "Mormons" will
deem themselves fortunate that they did
not live in Utah when drunkenness and
immorality were dealt with as crimes.

The conditions that exist today in
the settlements are no criterion at all
for judging of conditions in this city
in early days. For, the bibulous saints
can easily and frequently slake their
thirst in the cities where they go to
market their products; and where there
are no open saloons, they can get plenty
to drink in such drug stores as Smoot
runs in Provo, a sample of the drinks
there being in the show window, ex-
hibiting all the spirits, brews, and fer-
mentations that any one addicted to
drink could desire, as shown in a pic-
ture reproduced in The Tribune some
time back.

The church organ's citation of laws
passed against intoxication is fatal to
its case; for, if there was no intoxi-
cation, why legislate against it? No
doubt the fact is, that this legislation,
like so much of the legislation of Utah,
was meant to be enforced against
"enemies" and ignored among friends.

Such, certainly, was the case with re-
spect to the law against adultery; for
the whole of Utah was filled with
adulteries, committed under the guise
of the bogus plural marriages. And,
as the penalty provided for unlawful
association between parties not mar-
ried did not apply to persons in the
bogus marriage of polygamy, against
whom would it apply? This enactment,
presupposes such association, and as
there was none but Saints here, it must
have been among them that it was
feared. Even promiscuous polygamy
was not enough to satisfy the bestial
lusts of the brethren.

Further, it appears from the un-
witting admission of the church organ,
that even in the time cited by it as
the golden age of purity among the
Saints, that there were houses of ill-
fame here; else, why legislation to
punish persons for "enticing young
women" to them? There was not, so
far as appears, any penalty affixed to
frequenting those houses by young men;
but that they existed is clear; because
unless they were here, it were needless
to legislate against enticing young
women to them. And all this was at

the early period when none but Saints
were here; for, as shown by the News,
its citation is from the "acts, resolu-
tions, and memorials passed at the an-
nual sessions of the Legislative Assem-
bly of the Territory of Utah, Salt Lake
City, 1855." Note the year. It will
hardly be contended that at that early
period there were "Christian elements
boasting here to 'regenerate the Mor-
mons.'" And yet, that is the connec-
tion in which this legislation aimed at
existing immoralities and vice was
passed. It seems, even, judging from
the extract, that some of this legisla-
tion was enacted even prior to that
very early date, and that drunkenness,
adultery, non-lawful sexual association
aside from polygamy and houses of ill-
fame were known among the Saints
from their earliest settlement here.

The final fling of the church organ
about it being fortunate for certain
persons that they did not live in those
former times, loses its sting altogether
with those who recall the establish-
ment of houses of ill-fame by the
church authorities in this city, the ef-
forts made to lure Gentile officials to
them, and the failure of those attempts
of the church procurers.

After this explicit showing by the
church organ of these vices and offenses
prior to 1855 in Utah, with what sort
of a face will it have the hardihood
any longer to claim that these vices and
offenses were introduced among the
Saints by the Gentiles, on their coming
here many years after the date cited?

WATER-SERVICE RATES.

Mr. Thos. Hobday, superintendent of
water works for this city, is reported to
have compiled certain data concern-
ing the water service here, and to have
prepared a hypothetical schedule of
water rates. These proposed charges
would add to the revenue of the de-
partment, sufficient to make good the
needs of the service in maintenance, re-
pairs, and for the payment of interest
on the water bonds.

We presume that Mr. Hobday has
given full consideration to the prob-
lems involved in the water service. This
service has been very much out of joint
in the past, lacking uniformity of sys-
tem and regularity of charge. And it
has not yielded to the city just revenue
on the money invested in the plant. A
water company could, and no doubt
would, capitalize the plant at ten mil-
lion dollars, make it pay good interest
on that money, and yet so adjust its
charges that there would be no ma-
terial change in rates so far as the
average water-user could discover. But
we want no corporation control of our
water system.

But it is certain that this could
be done by a company, it can be done
by the city, and all the easier since
this city does not and will not want
to make large money out of its water
system as a company would. The chief
secret of it all is to equalize the col-
lections. It is not fair to the public
at large to allow so many free users;
nor is it fair to the average rate-
payer to charge him two or three times
as much proportionately as the large
user. It is right, of course, to grant
concessions to the large users; but
these concessions should not be so great
as to amount practically to releases;
they should follow the usual business
rule of difference between wholesale
and retail rates, but ought to go no
farther.

We are glad to see that Superintendent
Hobday is taking this matter up,
and trust that he will investigate the
entire subject with his usual thorough-
ness and impartiality, and apply such
remedial measures as he may find prop-
er, with his well-known independence
and vigor. There is a large work to
do in straightening out the water de-
partment of this city, and we are de-
lighted to see that Mr. Hobday is alive
to the fact, and trust that he may not
weary in zeal and effective interposi-
tion and correction until the depart-
ment is put on a sound business basis,
with fair and equal charges to all.
With this done by him, there will be
reason for the whole people to com-
mend him not only as a good and faith-
ful public servant, but one standing
eminently high in that class.

TITHES ARE COMPULSORY.

Every Mormon is REQUIRED to give
one-tenth of his income each year for
the support of the worthy poor, the
hospitals and asylums and other charitable
institutions—Elder Thomas J. Bennett
to Portland (Maine) Express.

Wait until Joseph F. gets you home,
brother Thomas. Silly boy! Hasn't
the prophet, seer, and revela-
tor just been telling the Pitts-
burg Times that the saints are not
"required" to pay tithing at all, but
that it is "a voluntary offering?" And
how dare you to say that the tithes are
used for the support of the "worthy
poor" when he has told the faithful
saints of Kanosh that "it is generally
the devil's poor and the poor devils
that are ready to clamor for help from
the tithing office?" Besides, Joseph F.
has given to the bishops "a key on
this matter." Elder Thomas, which it
is: "A bishop is under no obliga-
tion to feed or clothe those poor who
have never had their names put upon
the tithing records of the church," and
the bishop of the third ward of Lib-
erty stake says expressly that the support
of the poor is separate from tithing. In
the eyes of the prophet no man is wor-
thy, whether poor or rich, unless he
pays tithes. If he is able to pay tithes
he is worthy, but not poor, and there-
fore needs no help. If he is too poor
to pay tithes, he needs help, but he is
not worthy—and doesn't get it. As to
tithing-supported "hospitals, asylums and
other charitable institutions," they do
not exist, to Elder Bennett's positive
knowledge. The fact is, as Joseph F.
Smith and Brigham H. Roberts have

stated it, those saints who are unable
to pay tithes, and who are indigent, are
permitted to go to the public poorhouses
under the priestly excuse that the hier-
archs pay taxes—when they are un-
able to sneak out of it. This disposi-
tion of indigent saints occurs in cases
where the individuals have paid tithing
all their lives, but are finally unable to
maintain themselves, largely on that ac-
count.

Elder Bennett has easily fallen into
the campaign of falsehood, but he should
be more careful.

SMOOT "SUSTAINS" ALDRICH.

Senator Aldrich sustained Smoot in
his contest for a seat in the U. S. Sen-
ate; and now Smoot "sustains" Aldrich
in his makeshift financial bill. Aldrich
voted for Smoot because he thought it
his Republican partisan duty to do so;
Smoot helps Aldrich because he thinks
the Aldrich bill a Republican party
measure, and to reciprocate the favor
that Aldrich dealt out to him.

The United States Senate always ac-
cepts with much tolerance and a de-
gree of patience that is highly com-
mendable, the "milk" speech of a
neophyte. Whenever a member of the
Senate gets up to make his first effort
there may be a little weariness, there
is often a sigh of somber patience, and
occasionally it has been known that
Senators who have listened much to the
sot of prattle that is to be expected,
make a sneak for the cloakroom. So
it is not to be wondered at that full
time and patience was given to Apostle
Smoot in his silly advocacy of the Ald-
rich currency bill. The fact that that
bill is a mere makeshift commended it
to Smoot, because he thinks a makeshift
is precisely what is wanted. In this,
of course, he differs from everyone who
thinks; but then, Smoot does not need
to think, because he gets his by inspira-
tion.

It has been abundantly shown that
the Aldrich bill is a measure that will
rob the country at large, and especially
the West and South, for the benefit
of the banks in New York. It would put
the whole financial system of the coun-
try at the service of these banks, and
all the banks everywhere would be made
absolutely and slavishly tributary to
New York. The emergency currency
provided for in it could not be advan-
tageously issued for any emergency, ex-
cept an emergency that might occur in
New York. And the New York banks
would view with utter indifference a
financial pinch in Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco, New Orleans, or any-
where else in the country.

The Aldrich bill is also wrong in prin-
ciple, and it is contended by bank ex-
perts that it would not work at all
in practice, except where the New York
bankers might see fit to put into effect
certain of its provisions.

Of course, the fact that Smoot favors
that bill is neither for nor against it,
because Smoot does not know anything
about the matter anyway, and spoke
for it merely to carry favor with Ald-
rich and because he is satisfied the bill
will pass the Senate. He spoke, there-
fore, out of gratitude to Aldrich for
political service rendered when Aldrich
voted to retain him in his seat, both acts
being based on politics, and neither
germane to the matter in hand, and not
because he knew anything about the
merits of the bill, which he did not,
and not because the bill would be work-
able in an emergency throughout the
country, for it would not. It would be
a positive detriment to all this region,
and to the West and to the South gen-
erally. But, of course, Smoot would
care nothing for that if by coming to
Aldrich's support in this conspicuous
manner he could, in part, demonstrate
to him that he is willing to repay ser-
vice in kind.

Smoot bored the Senate with his long-
winded speech for the Aldrich bill, be-
cause he considers it a political and not
a financial proposition. Also, as a first
installment of gratitude, a return of
reciprocity, to be continued in our next
and passed along down the line as oc-
casions gives opportunity.

AN INCONSISTENT PARTISAN.

The Herald believes in partisan poli-
tics in Kentucky; and even in Utah
when partisan politics will help the
Democrats; but when there is no chance
for Democrats to be helped in strict
pursuance of party politics, then it
wants Democrats helped by ignoring
party politics. When Morris was elected
Mayor here, it wanted party politics
strictly enforced, and clamored for
the removal of James Devine, chief of
the fire department, because he was a
Republican and not because better ser-
vice could be had by his removal, since
he was succeeded by a man inferior to
himself in every way, except in his
having the advantage, in the Herald's
eyes, of being a Democrat.

That supposed Democratic organ
broke out yesterday morning in a tirade
against the four Democrats who voted
for Bradley, a Republican, for United
States Senator from Kentucky, and it
called them "Four Political Traitors."
And yet in Salt Lake it commends
everybody who opposes the filing of
offices by Americans while the Ameri-
cans are in power, and is warm in its
commendation of every American Coun-
cilmans or official who objects to the
ousting of a Democrat from office. In
Kentucky a Democrat who supports any
but a Democrat for office is a "politi-
cal traitor." In Utah a member of
the American party is not a "political
traitor," but a good citizen, if he
votes to retain a Democrat in office.
All of which is a sad commentary on
the consistency of the Herald's Demo-
cracy; for, if partisanship is good for
Democrats, it is good also for members
of other parties.

The Herald insists that those four
Democrats who voted for Bradley ought

to have changed their vote to a Demo-
crat other than Beckham; that they
should have voted for "a party man
whose hands are clean," and that they
refused. But the telegraphic reports
tell a different story. They say that
these four have consistently and per-
sistently voted for clean Democrats
from time to time, and endeavored to
have their Democratic compatriots vote
with them and elect such a Democrat,
but all in vain. The majority of the
Democratic members of the Legisla-
ture insisted on Beckham, and refused
to change from him to any other Demo-
crat whatever, and in all justice, it is upon
the Beckham supporters that the Herald's
sins of wrath should be poured, and not
on the four. These four Democrats,
finding their efforts to elect "a Demo-
crat other than Beckham," a party man
whose hands are clean," gave up in
despair and voted for Bradley, the Re-
publican candidate, in order that there
should be no vacancy in the Senate
from Kentucky. So that on every ac-
count where the Herald assails these
four Democratic legislators in Kentucky
it is wrong. It is wrong from its own
standpoint of consistency in assailing
them at all, because they did nothing
more than what the Herald is constan-
ly asking other partisans to do here,
viz., ignore party lines; and, second,
it is wrong in its assumption that these
men did not attempt to elect another
Democrat than Beckham, "whose hands
were clean." That is precisely what
they did attempt to do, but had to give
up because the Beckham men would not
come to that clean and square Demo-
crat.

And since the Herald admits that
the primary at which Beckham was se-
lected for the Democratic candidate was
a crooked primary, and does not be-
lieve that Beckham should have been
elected Senator from Kentucky by rea-
son of that primary, we do not see
that there is logically any difference
between its position and the position
of those four Democrats whom it de-
nounces as "political traitors."

THE BASE, SHOCKING REVIVAL.

Speaking of "the eternity of the
marriage covenant," it is exemplified,
for instance, in the conduct of one
"Tanner," it is interesting to note the
fact that plural wives would find con-
siderable difficulty in proving their
polygamous relationship on earth, let
alone in the hereafter. Inasmuch as
the "celestial" ceremony is an unlaw-
ful one, no application for a marriage
license, according to State law, is made;
therefore the plural wife has no protec-
tion in the civil official records. In
addition, the secrecy which is observed
in the commission of the unlawful act
very often induces concealment of the
identity of the high priest who ties the
polygamous knot. Of course, this con-
cealment is practiced upon the woman
only, for the man must necessarily be
acquainted with the criminal ecclasiast
before he can procure his accessory con-
vance. If the ceremony be performed
in one of the temples, an entry of the
occurrence is made in the secret arch-
ives. But the woman is given no docu-
mentary evidence of her union because
of the danger of exposure involved in
the possession by her of the incriminat-
ing paper. Therefore she is left en-
tirely at the mercy of the church of-
ficials, who would not hesitate to brand
her claims as being false if she proved
to be in any wise recalcitrant. As an
evidence of the slipshod methods pur-
sued in respect to the rights of the
woman in the case, it is only necessary
to refer to the time when polygamy
was practiced openly in Utah. At one
time during that period a polygamous
wife sued for her material rights in the
courts. During the trial she was com-
pelled to produce some evidence of her
marriage. The following is a copy of
her certificate, as it was in evidence
before the District Court, scribbled in
lead pencil upon a piece of common
note paper:

Susanah Baird to Robert Pierce.
Endowment House, Nov. 22, 1872.
Married by Brigham Young,
J. D. T. McAllister,
D. H. Wells.

That was the only scrap of evidence
that the woman had in her possession
that she had been married "for time
and eternity." And this was at a
period in the history of this common-
wealth when the priesthood's favorites
were rather loud in their polygamous
practices. At that time it was not
deemed to be necessary to resort to
any particular secrecy in such matters.

What, then, must be the care which is
exercised in these days to deprive the
woman of ability to prove her rela-
tionship to the man?

Recent history, however, has demon-
strated the utility of this concealment.
It was commonly known in a certain
neighborhood that a named woman had
been married in polygamy to a named
man since the manifesto. When placed
upon oath the woman declined to di-
vulge the man's identity, shaming her-
self before all the world and refusing
to give to her helpless child a legiti-
macy that is its natural right. And
the coward man in the case permitted
her to do this to shield him from the
consequences of his criminal act. The
woman was well aware, though, that
she was helpless and entirely at the
mercy of the man and his desperate
secret of her life, testimony would have
been procured to repudiate her as an
adventuress who was endeavoring to in-
jure the character of a saint. The only
evidence of the ceremony in which she
participated remained in the custody of
the church or one of its minions; and
in the great hierarchical scheme for
protection of crime, this evidence would
have been suppressed to the woman's
damnation.

What a bright prospect this discloses
to Mormon girls! None of them knows
but any day she may be forced into
polygamy by some favorite courtier of

the prophetic seraglio. These have it
within their power to blight the life of
any fair daughter of Israel whose
charms might attract their lecherous
attention. When once the leering priest
"looks with favor" upon the virgin,
she is persecuted and hounded, threat-
ened and enjoined, until she either yields
to the desired degradation or becomes
secretly outcast from her own people.
No woman, married or single, is safe
under this recent restoration of the
practice of polygamy within the Mor-
mon church. It is an ugly menace to
every Mormon family in the State; it
is a standing threat of destruction to
every daughter of Zion.

From recent investigation, The Trib-
une is prepared to say that the ma-
jority of the young men of the Mormon
people are realizing the great danger
that confronts their sisters in this re-
vival of the polygamous institution.
They have come to know that the law-
breaking governing priests protect the
new criminals as a measure in defense
of themselves. They have learned that
the victimizing of a sister by one lecher
is justified by another, because they are
all "in the same category." They have
discovered that between one and the
other methods of the polygamous con-
spirators there is absolutely no chance
for a woman to defend her virtue with-
out leaving the church. For this reason
there is a vigorous undercurrent of
hated among the young men for this
repulsive institution.

And as a hint to the hierarchs and the
whole lecherous outfit who consort with
them, we will say that the young Mor-
mon has also learned that the ballot
in Utah is a secret one. Furthermore,
and being well advised, The Tribune
will say that these young men are now
prepared to use that ballot in defense
of the sisters and mothers who depend
upon them for protection.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The season gives every indication of
an early opening. Although there are
storms every week, these storms have
no effect in quelling the advanced tem-
perature, which remains at a high aver-
age. We should have an early spring,
with probably continued cool weather
and precipitation well along toward
summer. This will insure abundant
crops, and if the frosts do not materi-
ally injure the fruit, the season bids
fair to be one of almost unprecedented
abundance.

Business in the city maintains its
strength and activity. The bank clear-
ances are 27.3 per cent below those of
the corresponding week last year; but
last year the clearances attained pre-
sionably high values, so that the fig-
ures as contemporaneously shown are
not far from normal. Business is pro-
ceeding along the usual lines, and there
seems to be an abundance of money for
all meritorious enterprises.

The mining situation is materially
improving with the advance of the sea-
son. Good contracts have been made
with the reduction plants and smelters,
by a number of the ore producers, and
now that the United States company has
at its smelter made a success of im-
pounding the deleterious substances
in the fumes and smoke, there would
seem to be no reason why the smelters
can not run, by the consent of the
farmers, under a modified decree of the
court. With this consummation reached,
mining will at once take on practically
its wonted activity in Utah, and the
business depression will quickly become
a thing of the past, so far as this com-
munity is concerned. It is fervently
to be hoped that the showings as out-
lined may become fully established legal
facts, so that the court may feel itself
justified in modifying its decree against
the smelters so that they may resume
their regular activity in full volume,
on putting in the apparatus that
catches the alleged poisons.

The building programme of the sea